

# The National Geographic Magazine

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## PHILIPPINE NUMBER



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OUTSKIRTS OF MANILA

# THE National Geographic Magazine

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JUNE, 1898

No. 6

## THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

By F. F. HILLOCK

To the southeast of the continent of Asia lies a vast archipelago, of which a considerable portion is occupied by the group called the Philippine islands, or, in Spanish, *Islas Filipinas*. The number of islands included under this denomination is not definitely known, and this uncertainty has given rise to some rather wild guessing. Some English authorities state the number as six hundred, while a late consular report issued by the Department of State places the number at two thousand, but this may perhaps be intended to include the Marianas, or Ladrões, the Carolines, and the Palaw islands, as all of these are included under the jurisdiction of the governor-general of the Philippines. Some of the Philippines are mere islets, too small for occupation, but others are important in size and resources and are very populous. The principal islands rank according to size in the following order: Luzon, Mindanao, Palawan, Samar, Panay, Mindoro, Leyte, Negros, Cebu, Bejol, and Masbate. The northern island, Luzon, on which Manila, the capital, is situated, is the largest, having an area of about 41,000 square miles, corresponding in size to the State of Ohio. Mindanao, the southernmost island, contains about 37,500 square miles. As no accurate survey of even the larger islands has ever been made, it is impossible to make a definite statement as to the aggregate land area of the group, but the most reliable estimate is 114,356 square miles, which is equal to the combined area of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland.

The islands are situated directly on the line of volcanic energy which extends from Japan to Java, and volcanic forces have



largely contributed to their formation and shaping, as is testified, not only by the existence of active volcanoes, but by the still larger number of mountains which show evidences of former igneous activity, the traces of its effects on the surrounding country, and the abundance of thermal springs which are found in different localities, in which the temperature of the water ranges from 180° Fahrenheit to the boiling point. Although situated in a region peculiarly adapted to the growth of corals, they do not exist to any great extent on the coasts of the Philippines. Occasional traces, sometimes amounting to a fringing reef, are met with in favorable places along the west coast of Luzon and some of the other islands of the group. This scarcity of coral formation may be accounted for by the presence of volcanic fires and the occasional deluges of hot water emanating from their outlets, which prevent the growth of the polyps. All the islands are generally hilly and mountainous, but some of the summits much exceed 8,000 feet in height. The loftiest peaks are, perhaps, Apo and Malindang, in Mindanao; Halaon, in Mindoro, and Mayon, in Luzon. The latter is an active volcano, which has been the scene of several disastrous eruptions within the past hundred years.

As a consequence of these subterraneous forces, earthquakes are frequent and violent. An English writer says:

"The destructive ravages and changes produced by earthquakes are nowhere more remarkable than in the Philippines. They have overturned mountains; they have filled up valleys; they have desolated extensive plains; they have opened passages for the sea into the interior and from lakes into the sea."

That this is not an exaggeration is proved by historical records, which contain many accounts of such disasters since the Spaniards first occupied the territory, and proofs that they have produced great geographical changes.

"In that of 1627 one of the most elevated of the mountains of Cagayan disappeared. In 1673 in the island of Mindanao a passage was opened to the sea and a vast plain was emerged."

The more recent of these convulsions occurred in 1863 and 1880, both of which caused great destruction of property. In the former the loss of life was greater, but the more massive buildings in the old city of Manila suffered more during the latter, the cathedral and many other edifices being completely wrecked.



As a result of these repeated experiences, the style adopted in the erection of buildings, especially of the better class of dwellings and stores, has been modified to meet these emergencies; consequently the liability to destruction and damage has been lessened. The islands are all well watered by rivers, streams, and lakes. Many of the latter are of large size, particularly the Laguna de Bay (Bay lake), which nearly invests the island of Luzon. Mindanao derives its name from an Indian phrase indicating the abundance of its lakes.



THE CATHEDRAL OF MANILA, WITH SEVERAL OTHERS OF THE STRUCTURE

*As shown in Zula's Weekly*

In consequence of the island of Luzon having the capital and a very large proportion of the white residents located upon it, the interior is better known than that of many of the other islands. Its scenery, although mountainous, is charmingly diversified and will compare favorably with any of the countries of farther Asia. Its large lakes and rivers, broad plains and fertile valleys, teeming with luxuriant tropical vegetation and noble forests, add both to its beauties and productive capabilities.

#### ANIMALS

If a land connection ever existed between the Philippines and Borneo, the separation must have occurred long ages ago. It



is true that the strait between them is narrow, but the water is very deep, and the larger animals included in the fauna of Borneo are not found in the Philippines, especially the elephant, tapir, and orang-outang. There are no beasts of prey in the Philippines except a small one—"el gato del monte"—a species of wildcat, and even that is not very plentiful. The wild animals are buffalo—not the bison of our western plains, mis-called buffalo, but the East Indian animal—deer, hogs, which are doubtless descendants of domesticated animals that have taken to wild life in the woods, and monkeys. There is also report of the existence on the island of Mindoro of a mysterious animal called *tumango*, which the natives describe as a cross between the buffalo and deer.

The tamed buffalo, called the water buffalo, from its delight in wallowing in water and mud, is the most useful of the quadrupeds and is universally employed in agricultural work and the transportation of freight, both as a pack and draft animal. Goats, sheep, dogs, and cats are plentiful. Flying squirrels are numerous in the forests, and bats of enormous size, frequently measuring five or six feet from tip to tip of their wings.

Snakes, lizards, and other reptiles abound; also insect pests of various kinds, among which are the destructive white ants, mosquitoes, tarantulas, and other spiders of enormous size.

Pigeons and domestic fowls are abundant, and there is an immense variety of parrots and other wild birds, many of which are comparatively little known, even by name, to American or European ornithologists.

#### CLIMATE

The extreme length of the Philippine group lying from north to south, their northern extremity reaching nearly to the northern limit of the tropical zone, causes considerable variety of climate, although the general characteristics are, of course, tropical. On the western side of Luzon, where Manila is situated, the hottest season is from March to June, the greatest heat being felt generally in May, before the rains set in, when the maximum ranges from 80° to 100° in the shade. The coolest weather occurs in December and January, when the temperature falls at night to 60° or 65° and seldom rises in the day above 75°; in fact, during the months from November to February the sky is bright, the atmosphere cool and dry, and the weather in every way delightful.

Owing to the insular conditions, this region enjoys an advantage which does not extend to tropical continental areas of similar elevation—that is, a considerable range in temperature during the twenty-four hours, averaging from  $10^{\circ}$  to  $20^{\circ}$ , which frequently affords the relief of a tolerably cool night even in the hottest season.

The following table of temperature, rainfall, etc., at Manila has been compiled by Prof. H. A. Hazen, of the United States Weather Bureau, from observations made at the Observatorio Meteorológico de Manila:

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual.
TEMPERATURE, degrees F.													
Mean monthly.....	77	74	81	85	84	82	81	81	81	80	77	75	79
Warmest month.....	79	81	85	89	87	85	82	81	81	81	77	75	85
Coolest month.....	74	76	79	80	80	80	79	80	80	79	77	75	76
Highest.....	97	95	98	100	100	98	96	96	94	93	90	88	100
Lowest.....	60	64	65	66	71	70	70	69	71	69	66	64	60
Humidity.....													
Relative, per cent.....	77	75	78	79	77	80	84	86	85	80	80	80	78
Clouds, grains per cubic foot.....	1.24	1.09	1.00	0.44	0.47	0.29	0.26	0.20	0.22	0.34	0.36	0.46	0.72
Wind, movement in miles.....													
Daily mean.....	28	115	72	145	145	134	182	145	110	111	91	80	120
Greatest daily.....	304	187	220	229	228	261	267	264	297	300	293	153	269
Least daily.....	66	74	82	95	88	98	119	51	61	48	67	20	85
Prevailing wind, direction.....	S. E.	S.	S.	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.
Cloudiness, per cent.....	45	35	34	22	21	20	24	40	72	38	34	30	35
Days with rain.....	4.5	2.4	3.4	2.4	3.3	25.9	22.1	10.9	25.1	14.4	11.5	6.8	20
Rainfall, in inches.....													
Mean monthly.....	4.11	3.47	0.05	1.11	4.20	0.09	14.70	16.00	11.04	7.45	4.24	2.09	75.47
Greatest monthly.....	1.59	4.12	0.04	5.37	10.47	25.81	30.51	45.21	64.44	21.85	12.27	12.67	110.08
Least monthly.....	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	2.10	0.00	0.00	1.87	0.00	0.00

Statistics compiled for 35 years, 1880-1914; corresponding data for 17 years, 1905-1921.

The seasons vary with the monsoons or trade winds, which blow from the northeast from November to April, and from the southwest from May to October, and produce what are generally called the dry and wet seasons; but there is no abrupt change from one to the other. Between those periods there are intervals of variable weather.

The Spaniards describe the seasons as—

“Seis meses de lodo,  
Seis meses de polvo,  
Seis meses de todo.”

six months of mud, six months of dust, and six months of everything.

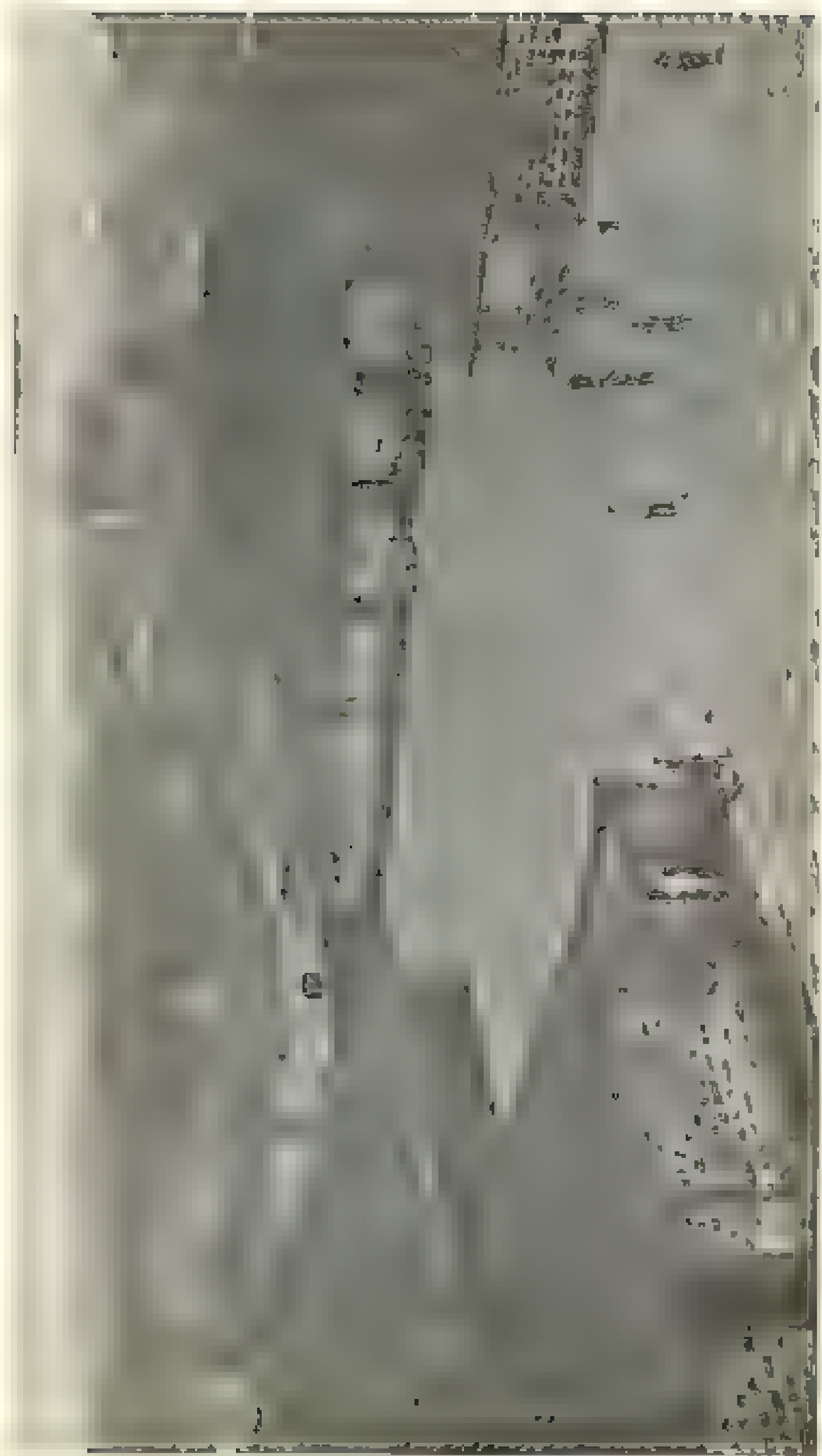
The northern Indians are the owners of the big woods, which are very much the same and are everywhere to be seen from near or distant points of view during the whole year around. They are not able to travel at any time between May and November but are in the woods of July, August, and September. These days are most frequent. In many parts of the season it is the war horn part of the story subject to those of this kind of a thing presented for. As the season advances they gradually work southward so that the most dangerous time to travel is in June, the end of October and beginning of November. They never pass farther south than about the middle of the season of the year, as they are not able to pass except from the bridges. Some of the large woods are of large and small trunks and are of the same size as the present ones, and are concerned, and of the same of another kind, and are not the same as the present ones and are more rapid but they are always some of the same energy, especially in the devastation and destruction of crops and property on the one hand of the people on the other.

The temperature, rainfall and other things have been, on of frequent occurrence. May and June, before the setting in of the monsoon, were the driest and the warmest months, the former season being only, August, September, and October, but the rains are very heavy. The years of 1886 and 1887 were the most frequently a good crop had, the latter the best, and the worst of the country. The average rainfall for the whole island of Malacca is stated to be 60 inches, of 40 inches per annum, and large loss suffered in between the longest and shortest of the year is 125 to 147 inches and 124 to 140.

For a third, he points, that of the nations may be considered and that for purpose of showing to have an even more important northern component extending farther west to the tropics, country of the day are many of them too large to even place only a few lines and for purposes of not getting lost in the map of reference to foreigners, for from a population to the south of the United States to cause can be applied to their own property and careless neglect of life. The moderate use of force, not right, and not defense, particularly all the long and weary, even if he were not, as they are to be seen for the great and travel of the United States and for the system and other great changes, which are the most to be feared by newly arrived immigrants. A collective force, if used at all, should be taken under the most violent in. And that was not a law, which







by starting a pile within the field and in the rows are cut down and allowed to rot for a few days by the sun, when they are turned again, the young shoots or suckers are damaged. No other more is ever done in the way of cultivation except to weed and extra care is given to all weaves for the plants are so repined that they may not form a root or a peg. They reach maturity in about three years, and should thus be cut at that age they yield the best fiber. If they are cut ear or the plant is set out by being transplanted, and if allowed to grow too old but not being it becomes larger, woody, and less valuable. A large quantity of land is required to form a successful plantation, as, for instance, my plantation of one hundred hectares does not yield five or six acres to produce a ton of fiber at our cost of raising.

The method of decortication is as simple as decortication in process. It is true that many machines exist, but of a simple principle have been experimented with, none so far have

been in use, it consists of a rough wooden wheel with a large knife blade angled to it at one end and connected at the other to a heavy strip of the same wood several inches thick, the blade and the wheel work on rollers the purpose being to break up the fiber which is then raised by wind or lifted in the sun, and packed for shipment.

It is one of the most useful fibers known to man. Last a year only for making rope and cordage, it is extensively used in the United States for making twine for harvesting bananas. Nearly a million bales are exported annually, of which forty per cent come to the United States.

Coconut is grown very extensively. The true *Coccoloba* is not of the same species as that cultivated in the Western Hemisphere, but it is of the kind grown throughout Malaysia and Polynesia. It is either a native of the archipelago or was introduced by prehistoric times. Several varieties are raised in the islands, some of which are used as food for man and animals for sugar making. They are all rich in saccharine and less than the greater part of the sugar produced is coarse and

unsuited for human consumption and for shipping or exportation.

The average of the production of the islands is about 100,000 tons of sugar per year, and the average of the production of the islands is about 100,000 tons of sugar per year.



1.  $\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2 + 4\text{OH}^- \rightarrow [\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_4]^{2-}$  (aq) (soluble)

Palomares (1941) reported that the 1400 m elevation band of cacti are on the peaks and high, steep, rounded east of the crest of Cerro El Comedero. This is the same area as the 1400 m elevation band. The vegetation at this band received a very good rainfall distribution in winter of 1944, but not enough in 1945. In 1946, the vegetation

[illegible]

1. The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of Nevada:

and only by the interaction of

1. *How many times have you been to the beach in the last year?*

*Journal of Management Education* 36(7) 809-824

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with the following results: *Phragmites* was present in 100% of the plots, *Spartina patens* in 90%, *Spartina alterniflora* in 80%, *Spartina patens* in 70%, *Spartina patens* in 60%, *Spartina patens* in 50%, *Spartina patens* in 40%, *Spartina patens* in 30%, *Spartina patens* in 20%, *Spartina patens* in 10%, and *Spartina patens* in 0%.

It is found that, in all cases, the value for  $\alpha$  is close to 1, indicating that the

• *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* 1999;38:1031-1037



[illegible]

the new *Parabrotia* species was introduced into the  
dry Mexican by the Spaniards. In 1891 I saw the plant  
in the garden of the botanical gardens of Mexico City.  
It was then in the hands of the Spaniards and was  
then in the hands of the Spaniards and was then in the  
hands of the Spaniards and was then in the hands of the  
Spaniards.

As a result, the number of people who are able to work in the West has increased. The number of people who are able to work in the West has increased. The number of people who are able to work in the West has increased.

At first it seemed to be the climate and plentiful rainfall, but the  
soil was poor, and the trees and plants were few.

The mango grown in the Philippines is considered of very high quality. The tree, *Mangifera indica*, is large and thickly branched, with long, green leaves. The fruit has a green pulp and a thin, yellowish skin. It is a good source of vitamins and is widely preserved, etc.

soft water. It is at this time of oranges from green to bright yellow and has a rich orange color.

The mango is, one of the most delicious of a tropical fruits, is grown in the island and some other of the southern islands of the group. The tree on which it grows resembles a pear tree and when the fruit is grown ripe and ready to eat, the outer rind is thick and tough, enclosing a soft to sweet, white flesh, very sweet, and of most delicious delicate flavor. The fruit is sold to the Malay people, and sometimes in the islands and is selling to those elsewhere have failed.

Of all the native fruits, however, the banana is the most productive and useful to the people, giving them a large amount of nourishment and for a large area of land and any other crop, with a minimum expenditure of labor. Bananas are used in this country have been gathered, which natives do not have to be exposed to a labor in transporting it. Consequently they are not so common, known to the fruit at its original home. A traveler who has partaken of a meal of a native dwelling in the island, has a consisting of rice, with a few of the natives can cook it, and a few bananas full of delicious juice melting in the mouth as cream, with the cool and fragrant water of the mountain as a beverage, can not find as how much that are had in the other regions to supply the waste of time and how little of human labor is required to support it.

#### MINERAL

From what is known of the mineralogy of the island, there is good reason to believe that the geological survey would prove that they are rich in one or more of minerals. Gold has been found in several of the provinces but chiefly in the province of Malacca and a few small quantities, many of which are owned by independent of the island have never submitted to Spanish rule, and the mineral resources extend over a wide area on the island of Java. It is reported by the local authorities of every province in the island the side some 200 or 300 miles in length. The islands of Mindanao and Moros are also equally promising fields for prospectors for gold. In many places the natives have excavated small areas of ground of gold and washing the heavy deposits, in others gold bearing rock is broken by the heavy hammers and ground in the mortar, and the crude materials of crushed rock being put in the mill. It seems remarkable that with the knowledge that gold exists the country

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

and I gave out twenty-five copies to persons sitting around the table and to a group of about twenty outside the room. He asked for fifty more copies. I had, however, only about a dozen so I handed out the ones I could. The recipients of the copies were all persons known to me to be interested in the subject.

even one of our oldest and best shipyard and outfitting yards. I understand, even if our history has not been found possible to manufacture for some time only as it can be repaired, as that when our work has been started by a good workman and as the problem is

the collection of proper records, and many of these have been worked in a satisfactory manner by the various institutions of the country. It is to be hoped that a similar system will be adopted by the various State and Federal Departments.

It may be that not all of the property owners sharing the same  
 tax plan will agree. But I believe very strongly that, before  
 any plan is adopted, all of the property owners should be  
 notified, and some of them have been. It need not be the ex-  
 pensive and elaborate thing that would cost a great expense in itself.

ity of time portal may have proved a bit too dependent on this new line fall of price reserves. And that is shown in the yearly of many of the past several years, in which it was that was a prove profitable if time portal. And that is the

to a very large extent, or to some extent, but the results have not principles, it would need to be extended for the constant trade among the states.

[illegible]

In some parts of the country, in the woods of China and Japan there are collections of a most extraordinary quality of wood, and in the region of some of the best of these are a number of trees, many of which are exploited by commerce. The products are principally of a medicinal nature, and are, of course, now and then made from parts extracted from the leaves of the same plant, and not from the other parts. The most important of the products of the woods is that called ginseng, which is made from fiber obtained from

## THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

tures of the , happy to plant. The plants are raised especially for this purpose. As the fruiting season is so late, the ground is renewed, which not only prevents the accumulation of locusts but it causes the leaves to grow larger.

They are broken from the plant and then dried in the sun, ready for use any year. As the leaves appear they are not immediately removed but by and by, after a time of continuing by washing are dried in the sun, they are then assorted according to weight and put in sacks by women and tied together in bags for the weaver's use.

The weaving is a delicate process, requiring the greatest care. It is part of the operation, and the fabric produced is so exquisite that the colored patterns on a few inches are taken to do a day's work. Sometimes silk, when it is imported from China, is mixed with the natural fiber, but the pure product is so esteemed and is largely sent to Manila, where it is manufactured. In that city and in the surrounding villages large numbers of women are employed in this industry. The work is extremely of the most exquisite quality and is of the extravagant price. In the villages near Manila and in many other centers of commerce the women are not employed in weaving but in sewing. As in all the other islands, Manila is better equipped with other sorts of work, in which they display great skill and taste. These are not largely imitations, as in the every other island, but to a certain degree they consist of their own. They are of various qualities, but some of them are beautiful. Textures and are ornamented with colors and gold or silver threads.

Cottons of beautiful designs are also made. Some of the patterns of these are also cottons and fashioned into towels and other articles. Many of these are not cheap produce, but are

all made to order and the prices are of the same kind and are not very cheap.

The earliest development of commerce between the Philippines and the outside world was in the direction of China and Japan, which gradually increased in importance. The Chinese were the founders of this interchange of products. At first their men came and returned each year but as the trade increased they found it too profitable to remain permanently, and founded that Chinese commercial colony which, in spite of

and total outbreak of a social persecution and of oppression which has already seen the display of our power in the region.

The earliest efforts of the Spaniards after becoming masters of the archipelago were directed to securing for Spain a monopoly over the trade of the islands, precisely as they did in the case of the Philippines, and, to that end, for a long time only a single ship was allowed to make the voyage each year from Manila to the other islands and to return to Manila. These ships, known by the Spaniards as the *Araya* or *galleon*, as known to the English, and as the *galleon*, were operated by the Spanish government, and the whole business was permeated by corruption and bribery of the worst description. This monopoly existed but with a limited extension until 1815, when the last of these vessels was sent out from Manila, as their monopoly had been gradually absorbed by a number of private traders. In 1824, called "the year of the revolution," was the opening of free commerce between the islands and the mainland.

There does not exist final exemption of the trade with Mexico. This monopoly, however, is a concession of the government and of the private traders, and not a monopoly, and is now out of existence at the end of fifty years. In the meantime the restriction of the narrow monopoly exclusive system has been taken away, and in 1878 the port of Manila was opened to foreign vessels, and in 1880 an *Araya* ship received for the first time a cargo of goods from the United States, and the first of the vessels to pass to and from the islands. In 1881 this monopoly was finally abolished.

It is, however, very since 1878 when the operations of the Philippine commerce came to an end that greater freedom of the commerce and larger freedom of foreign capital and enterprise and trade has flowed naturally to the advantage of the great natural resources and a foreign commerce has been established, although for a rather small amount of time. It is, as a fact, a contact of what is a small island with the rest of the country, and the control, by a liberal and progressive government. The state is put behind in another part of the island will give a glimpse of the progress and present condition of the commerce between the islands.

There are, however, as well as the export trade suffers from a lack of facilities for transportation. This is more marked

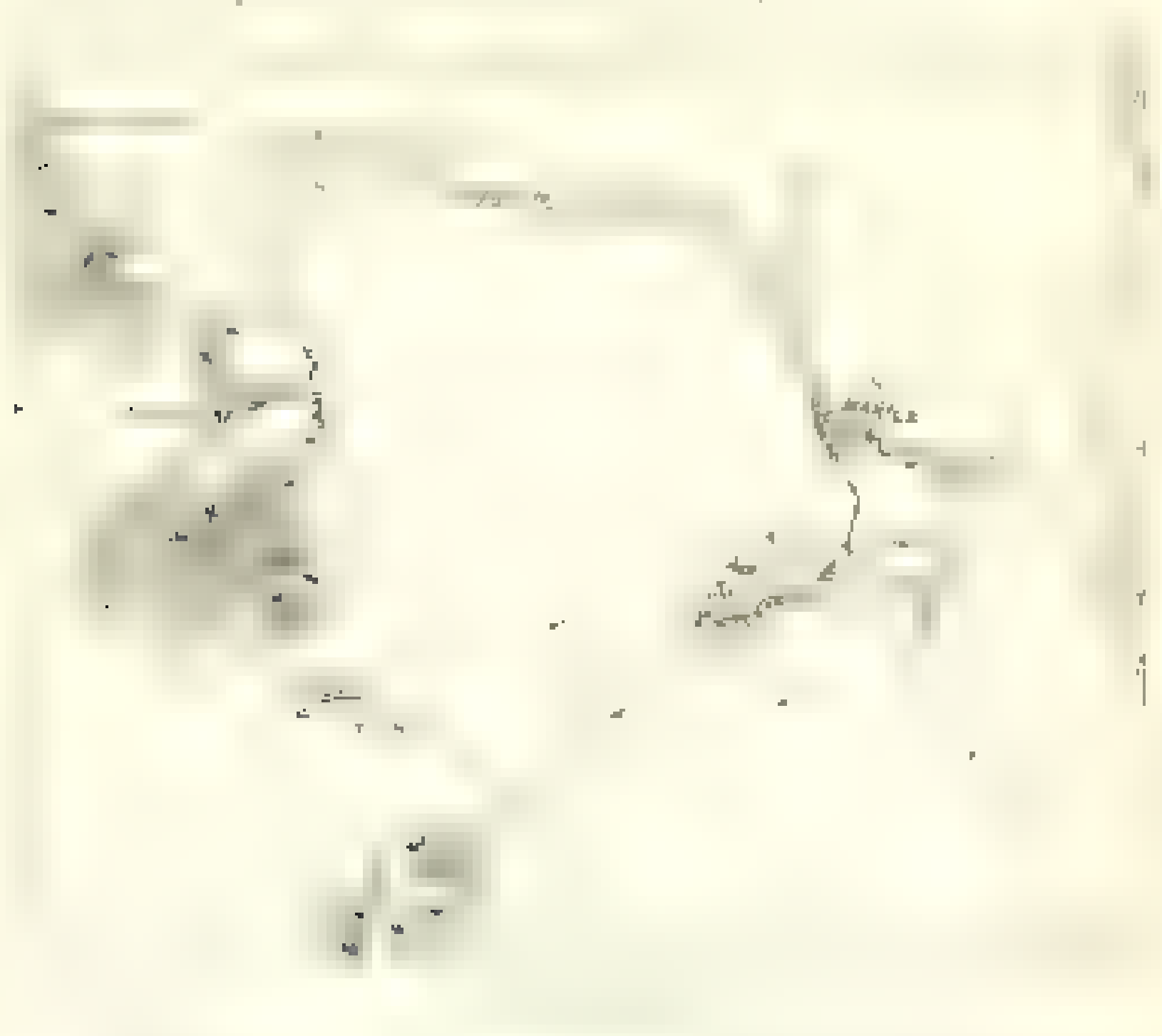




## THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

by by two piers, which terminate the river in a small fort and the other, in a light house. During the stormy weather of the small west or northeast wind storage off the city is not considered very safe, but there is good shelter for ships at Cavite, which lies about eight miles southwest of Manila, a short line by water.

Commerce by land. Here the Spaniards have a naval establishment, with a machine pulsera capable of drawing from the water vessels of 2,000 tons, equipped with a dock for gunboats and steam vessels, and shops containing machinery and appliances for repairs, also an arsenal and hospital.



It is, the second port in importance is on the island of Iloilo, at its south western extremity, distant about 200 miles in a direct line from Manila. The approach to the harbor is by a channel between a small island and the island of Coran, which lies about two and a half miles from the shore. The anchorage for large vessels, which is well protected and a natural good, is inside the mouth of the Iloilo river, but steam vessels enter at a small large the cargoes at the wharves of the town which are built on the river bank on either side of the river.



**775- / / / / 000000 IN 4 4 196**



I have been thinking of you a great deal lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you. I have been thinking of you a great deal lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you.

[illegible]

for  $\mathbf{e}_i$  is the same way as before. The only

cial metropolis, called by the Spaniards *Manila*, but is now a thoroughly neglected place even in Manila. It is full of antiquities and history and forms a striking contrast to the sloping of the city across the river, in passing a bridge from the city the passenger seems to step at once from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century. Here a busy and bustling principal street, called the Pasada, is lined with shops and residences of all classes, and from morning to night is thronged with a motley crowd of many races and every shade of color, while evidence in his noisy street runs attest that the spirit of progress is gradually creeping on the conservative element of the city.

In the old city and the older parts of the newer town most of the buildings were of brick and stone, with tiled roofs and repetition of battlements have in effect the less important in a comparison of them. There is very rare fine stone or brick seen in the construction of buildings above the level of the ground. Modern houses are seldom more than two stories in height, with galvanized iron roofs supported by iron columns, so arranged as to allow of a certain amount of ventilation independent of the wind. The older houses are built of wood or bamboo and thatched with palm leaves. They are everywhere well established, but practically none make profit.

The population of the entire island is estimated at about 2,000,000. Many of the principal villages are very small ones. Today, a short distance on the Manila road in the upward of 4000 ft. above sea level, Santa Cruz has 12,000, and Santa Ana, a pretty village where many of the wealthy residences of Manila have country residences, comprises a well-to-do people.

Spanish statistics are notoriously inaccurate and no accurate ones will ever be taken, but the number of inhabitants is about 8,000,000. The bulk of the population of Manila arrived on their first arrival the Spaniards and part of the natives in possession of some amount of civilization. They had a written language, and a series of systems have been preserved through of centuries throwing light on the former history, and their traditions are very few. The Spanish people here as in Mexico and Central America did not have the power to exterminate the

native to complete success, but fortunately for the natives as they were treated somewhat more humanely than in most of the other newly



observed, even as they are used as a food, so that they have not been introduced as a new article of diet as in other places in the Western Hemisphere. It is worth noting, however, to any traveler only on the coast of the Spanish islands, that at the great distance of 100 miles from Spain I never felt the air as overpowered by grossness. I can only say that there is no new disease in the West Indies, except such as have been introduced.

In Mindanao and some of the other islands, the natives are some pure Malays, who are Malayan in appearance. They are called "Moros" by the Spaniards—and as to the name of the nation in their islands the Arabic and Moorish gave the names before the Spaniards.

There are also in the interior of Luzon and other islands many of the savage tribes, who have never submitted to Spanish rule or to Spanish taxation, and who have even in the interior a political organization of their own. They are now deemed as a race of wild and barbarous people, as they were when the Spaniards first landed on the islands, and as such are treated accordingly.

The Philippine Malays are a superior race to many others. Yet the people they are so often so much contemptuous, honest and industrious, capable of great exertion, and when they possess distinctly superior intelligence. The priests, who must be regarded as the people they are rationalist rather than as a set of workers. The rewards are easily procured for, and they have no money. They are so kind in their way of thinking, and their tropical climate is so hot that they are very good at work. They are fond of a good deal of work and are so fond of a good deal of work that they are fond of work fighting is their great passion. Every day, however poor, and a game of work, and is always ready to get his feet cut and his powers. Every day and every age has its rock-pit, and in the water a monument is the spectators may be surrounded by thousands. Of course the same is used like every thing else in the Spanish colonies is heavily taxed and a considerable revenue is derived from this source. A village is also taken of the taste for smoking by running a monopoly for the benefit of the government.

The last day of the day is a day of great interest. I sent a portion of the population. The second day of the day is a day of great interest. The day is a day of great interest. A large proportion of the merchants and land proprietors are of the Chinese and most of the government officials. The government is filled by them. Another element is the Chinese and the heads of the Chinese and native labor. The Chinese are very much to be





accession to the kingdom. Perhaps once upon a time it was an island but afterwards transferred its two quarters to Laconi, and the city of Marika was founded in 1521. It is to be noted that the islands were gradually brought under the domination of Spanish rule, so far as their subjection was a peaceful one, which was extended till the close of the seventeenth century, whereas the changes have been effected by the Spanish military forces or by the power of the priests. Thus the domination has originated in a love from lack of organization among the natives and changes have taken place from time to time, but have always been a process. The islands have a no less frequently changed government, but have never been wholly out of Spanish influence. But planted in Spanish soil stands on them. For a long time the attacks were made principally by the Portuguese, who were jealous of the increasing power of Spain in the Orient; after the battle of Salado, when the Mohammedans were forced to abandon possession of the islands. These attacks, however, were never very serious affairs, and the only really dangerous occasion was in 1750, when the *Almirante*, a Chinese pirate, attacked the Spanish possessions with a power of 1100 warjunks, but was defeated and compelled to retreat. In 1762, when the English captured the city of Manila and held it and the nearest country dry until 1764, was a power having been restored. The island territory was returned to Spain.

The native civilisation, however, and particularly the social order, was not sufficiently advanced to enable it to grow or develop, but only to remain a collection of isolated communities. The progressive nature of the territorial rule, however, was a slow process, but it was a process. This process of progress, however, and led to the present state of affairs. It has been a progress with various degrees of delay of time, and at the present time.

#### ADMINISTRATIONS

In Madrid there is a council of state for the Philippines, which has in charge the business of the colony and acts as an advisory board to the Minister of the Colonies. At Madrid the administrative government has for its head and chief a governor-general. Next to the captain-generalship of the island, this is the most important administrative post at the disposal of the home

government. This jurisdiction also extends over the Mariana or Ladron Islands, the Caroline and the Palau Islands.

There is also a civil government, which takes cognizance of the criminal jurisdiction in case of his guilt and is called the *Munition* of the islands. From this bishop also exacts obedience in power, and the ecclesiastical authority is interwoven in all the machinery of government.

The islands are divided into provinces subject to political administration. The provinces are subdivided into districts, and these are further subdivided into municipalities. Each municipality has a *procurador* or advocate of government who is elected for a term of two years, but controls their material affairs for two years and to the extent, but the head of the financial system and for a term of six years of age has to pay, and on the day of the election of the natives who are to be elected the officers of the tax system, and his family, if he has one, is held to the same.

#### RELIGION AND CUSTOMS

The Roman Catholicism is the established religion of the islands, which certain who are known as *padres* or missionaries. Most of the missionaries, however, is in the hands of the various religious orders—Jesuits, Augustines, Franciscans, etc.—who are a great source of trouble, as they are not only a great source of trouble but also of the civil authority and the people.

By the long reign of the history of the islands of the Philippines, between the church and the civil authority, the power of the religious has been growing the more in the Philippines, and there are many devout men, who are their duty faithfully and devotedly and exert as an immense and beneficial

more than that the people were naturally loyal, if they were



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It is it self a composition of all people who  
are together because they are in the same place.  
and they are together because they are in the same place.

There are two main types of research, for example, the *quantitative* and *qualitative* approaches. The *quantitative* approach involves the use of numbers and statistics to measure and analyze data. The *qualitative* approach involves the use of words and descriptions to understand the meaning and context of data. Both approaches have their strengths and weaknesses, and researchers often use a combination of the two to gain a more comprehensive understanding of their research topic.



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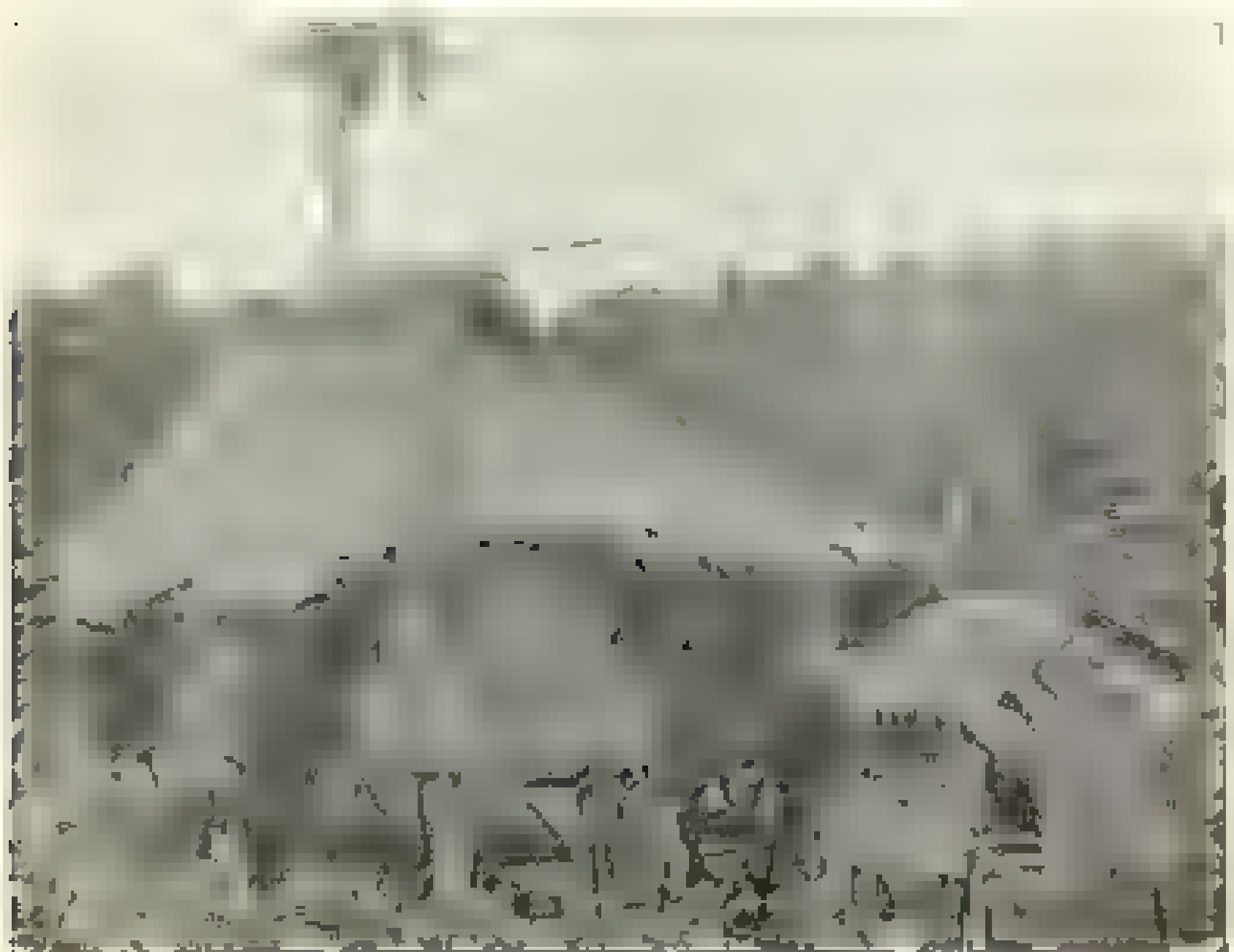
work I may not find any more but I have recovered to a moderate degree. We have started the collection again. They were not tough and I rest a good deal more but not much. They can pack from the big bag out of the skin, and I have been

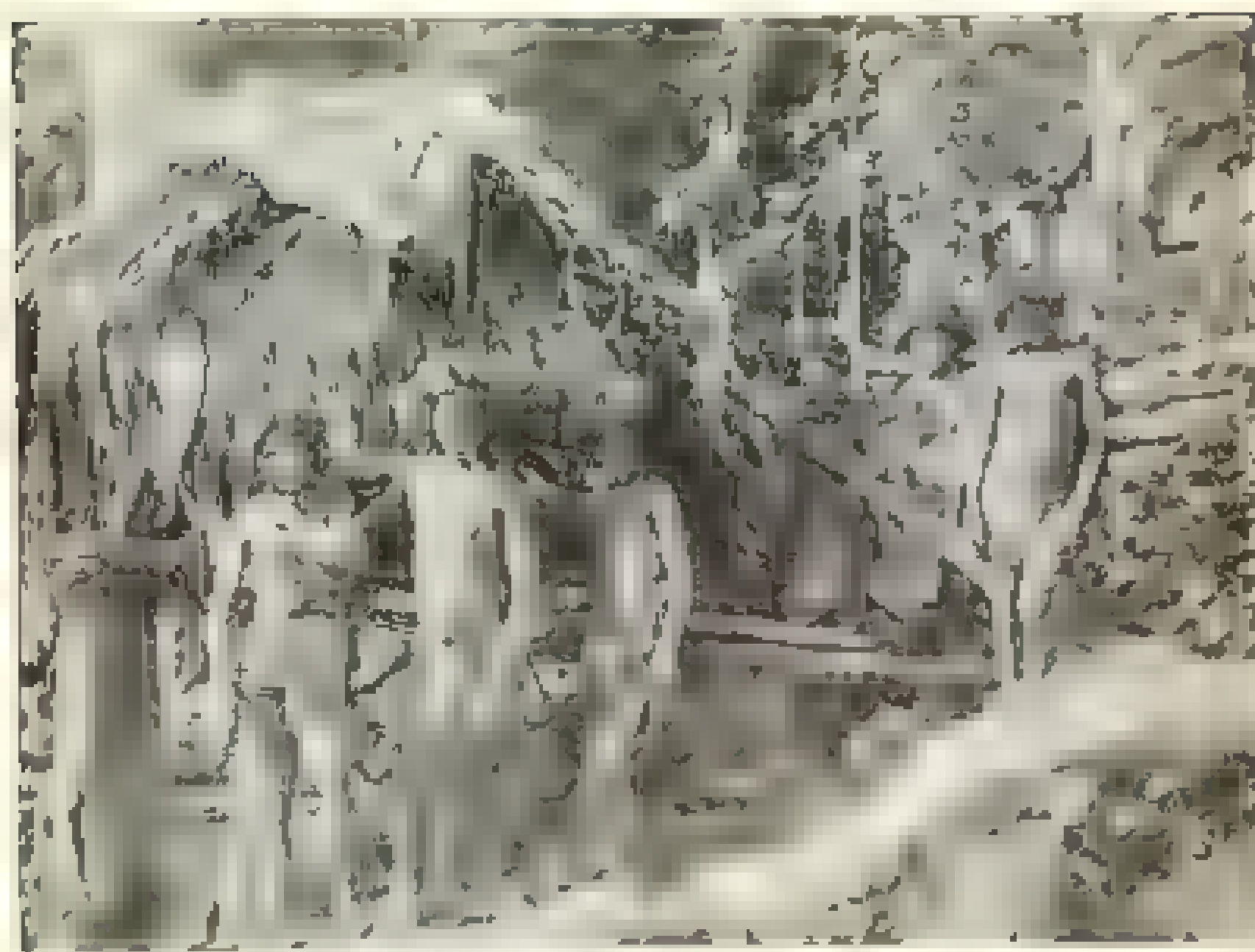
עצמית, וזו היתה הסיבה שגם בפרשת אוריאל זעירא, שבה נשאלה שאלה של חסידי חסידות, לא נעשה שום ניסיון להעלות את השאלה הזו. וזו היתה הסיבה שגם בפרשת אוריאל זעירא, שבה נשאלה שאלה של חסידי חסידות, לא נעשה שום ניסיון להעלות את השאלה הזו.

[illegible]

of the most interesting of the Malayan Islands, and here I have been able to see the famous "Vamprates," which, according to the reports of Malay sailors, are said to be the bones of 120 persons found at Malacca. Malacca is one of the least known islands in the East, and is famous for the numerous reputation of the principal Legislature which it contains has not even been mentioned in our exploration, where there has been a little of the most complete exploration on the part of the Spaniards, and the Malays will have nothing to show in the way of antiquities.

It is not possible to know the "true" frequency of the



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I am very glad to hear from you and hope you are well.  
I have been thinking about you a great deal lately.  
I hope you are happy and healthy.  
I will write again soon.





At noon we were arrested by the fact that large exposed  
 tree trunks were not intruded upon over a long way, a proof for the  
 existence of the game laws. But we saw the same birds and animals  
 during the day as we saw at low noon. Many were a lot more for  
 a long time forest with no fixed place of abode. Wherever they  
 overtook them, there they sleep, each person carrying a



or himself to make a couple of rattan leaves, fastening  
 them together with a knot of cord. The earth at the foot of  
 these trees was very soft and spongy. In some places  
 the ground was very hard and steep. Many equines  
 were seen.

When our party was planning to return for  
 the day, they found that the forest was very

which are usually planned so that one room contains only one bed a single person but they may be large enough for a couple or family.

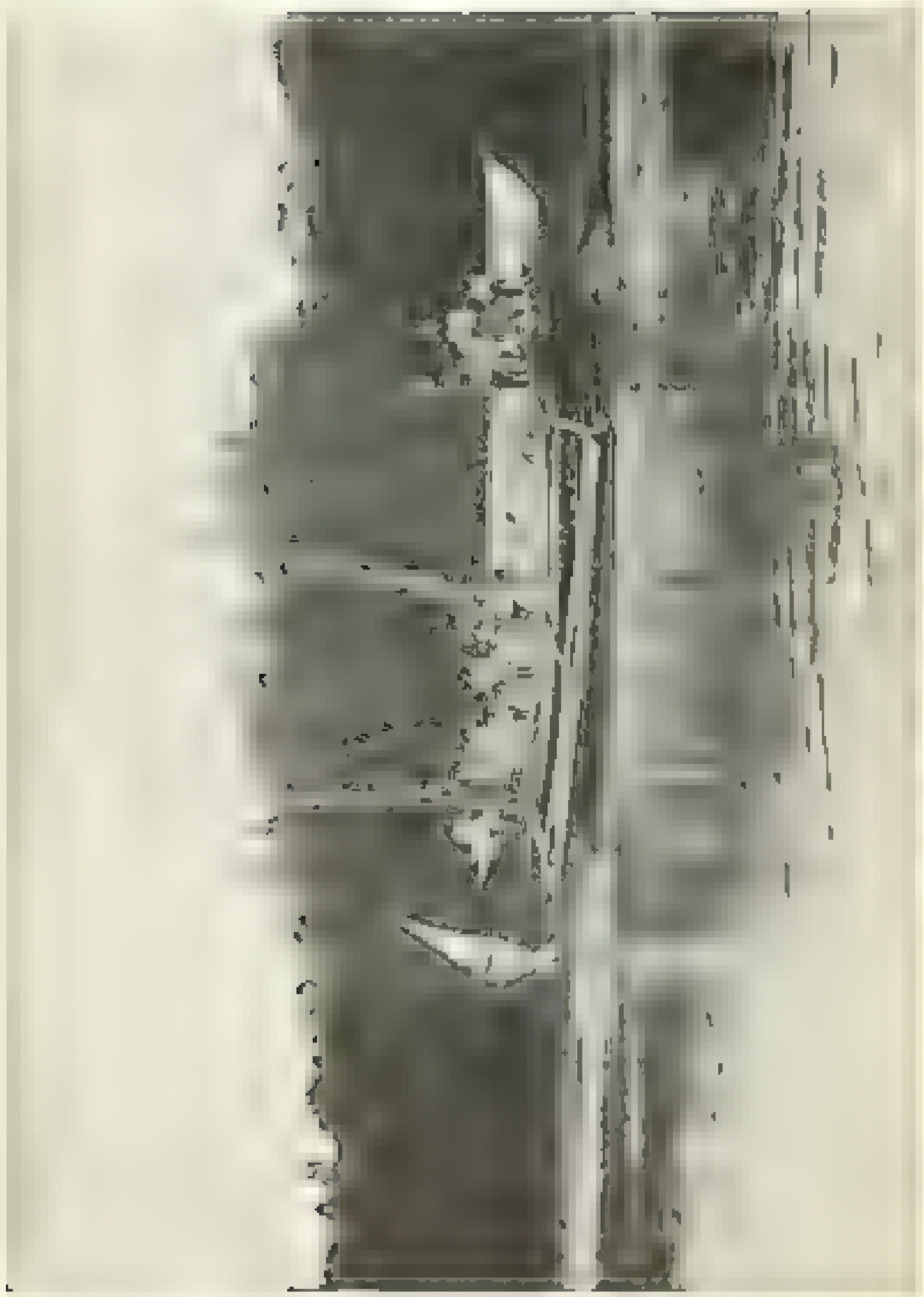
During the rainy season, more elaborate, or at least larger, than the summer ones, in which several families live, are frequently used but even these have no pretensions to windows. In the case of the low and Mangyong, usually left without roofs. The more lofty mountain ones, however, have thatched roofs which are both roofed and sided with palm or rattan leaves, and are



provided with a single opening where a lattice door is suspended on a door or window and chimney.

The *ok-hwa*, which is of the most primitive sort, is made over a tripod built on a pile of earth in one corner of the house and is operated by striking it with a hot iron rod or stick and catching the sparks on a bunch of dry plant matter. When the necessary materials cannot be had for obtaining fire in this way the *ok-hwa* is made together of two ingeniously joined pieces of dry bamboo, especially adapted for the purpose.

At a village Mangyong lives a the *ok-hwa*, perhaps which is





## VOLUME AND PRESSURE IN LIFTING TRIPLES

These vessels of small size could hold no more, getting out the bag round from the bottom in great haste, to my great surprise again. The crew then pulled at the tow line to keep it off. When the skiff and I could never make it.

The second Magrath's vessel consisted of a large tubular ring of certain trees with large ends, thereby producing a hollow space of which could be heard for several miles under favourable conditions. The vessel and for many miles a distance on the carrying power of the human voice, a given thing so many times away.

The northern's name of ship of the, but some professors of the sciences are able to put it to twenty or thirty times.

I have a very good account in a letter to the



each digit comes to have a permanent numerical value. In a local practice, I was desired to tell a man to return in five days, we used to tie five knots in a bit of rattan and a week later on the one of them every morning until they were gone and then return.

When shown their own photographs they failed to recognize themselves, although they at once pointed out the likenesses of

other persons who stared back at them from our pocket mirrors.

All women would entertain themselves for hours in talking over their own misdeeds.

At Nauruan like the people here in he seemed to value the spinning of a top which we happened to have among our belongings.

They are fatalists. The most ill-reckoning serves only to exhort the remark "So it is a wonder."

We never saw the slightest indication of remorse or regret, nor could we learn by the most diligent inquiry that any ever perceived anything of the sort. They say water in a life after death. Persons who feel seriously ill are haunted. A life in which a death has occurred is abandoned the corpse and everything in the house becoming unclean. Relatives of a deceased person change the name of an order to make better luck. The morals of this simple people are astonishingly good. Although the women seem utterly destitute of any sense of modesty or chastity is very unusual and as they are sure not to be revealed for in their own minds. Although they had opportunity to steal from us, they never took anything but a little tobacco, and even this they explained was not exactly theirs, as we had put it at really into their mouths. I took only enough for their immediate needs. Guilt or remorse was deemed only by the old fire test. A person against whom a charge of serious crime was brought was compelled to swallow from the fire a piece of hot iron. They profess to believe that if he is innocent he will not be burned. The death penalty is not infrequently a mere formality to his property to the relatives of his victim. Long any is lawful for those who can afford it. All we could learn of the marriage ceremony was that "we had to be put together and all."

The low half-hearted utterance which gave this for even more was the Ma-gians have proved about it. The present

tion and resistance. The unregenerate savage had replied that if he had placed my sword and dagger on a Christian he would not

move to die, and never to be buried, and he considered self better off as he was. Thus much as has been told of the case was strictly correct and as it was my observation that moral

distance from Spanish centers of "civilization," I could not but feel that this maintain philosophy had derived wisely

#### THE TAGBANAS OF PALAUA

Palawan or, as the Spaniards call it, *la Pampoa*, is the westernmost of the Philippine Islands. Although some 300 miles long it is very narrow, and there are a score of points where it could be crossed in a day; so that the only difficulties attending its exploration would be the obtaining of porters and food. The latter remains, however, that I also is known about the island. The only Spanish settlement is a small town at Puerto Princesa, the capital of the island although there are a few little military outposts in the extreme northern and western districts.

The island is a mere wilderness of forest, in which are to be found many woods of great value. There are also many small villages of datus, who are worked and looted by the natives. Like most of the large islands in the Philippines, Palawan has a central mountain chain extending in the direction of the great island length. Towards the south the mountain ranges are covered to their summits with a virgin forest, but the north they are as jagged and are almost all bare.

Three tribes inhabit Palawan. These are the Ilocos, or principal inhabitants of the south, the Tagbanas, occupying the north, who are said to resemble the Ilocos and the Tagbanas who occupy the central portion of the island and the northern coast region. Three distinct dialects are spoken by the Tagbanas alone, and I was informed that in one instance the combination of two towns is reported to not be understood each other.

Mr. John Foreman, in his excellent book on the Philippines, has rightly said that the Tagbanas are little known. He further informs us that they never make settlements, nor that they can neither fish nor hunt. As some of the natives are



I have seen the river a short distance above at the lower end of a small lake where some of the crocodiles were. An afternoon stroll along the bank of a small stream near the village was, therefore, not to have convinced the most skeptical of the women as to the existence of crocodiles. While I was not prepared to say that for once I was wrong, their help and help saw that I was certainly true that during my stay among them I have never been able to find crocodiles.

The men are of medium height and are very well developed. They are very strong and are very active. They are very fond of dancing and are very fond of music. They are very fond of playing games and are very fond of sports. They are very fond of playing games and are very fond of sports. They are very fond of playing games and are very fond of sports.

The women are of a dark-skinned race. With many of the men they are very fond of dancing and are very fond of music. They are very fond of playing games and are very fond of sports. They are very fond of playing games and are very fond of sports. They are very fond of playing games and are very fond of sports.





and are of course in contact with the Mestizos. They have adopted various articles of dress, the jacket, and trousers of the latter tribes. Near Puerto Prieta a few of the men are the proud possessors of cast-off articles of European dress. In approaching the Spanish town they carry their fine clothing under their arms in tin or tin cans, and then dress handsomely. The women, when at work, wear a strip of cloth wound around the waist extending from waist to knee. Most of them possess a blouse on a longer skirt and a semi-transparent shirt for extra protection.

Agriculture is more or less primitive than among the Manguyas, but many of the men live for the most part in the forest, where they hunt, trap, and search for diamonds, wax, honey, and wax. The structures in which they make their abode at times hardly deserve the name of houses. They consist of leaf roofs, with a platform of poles underneath, and are usually large enough to accommodate an entire family. Under the sleeping platform a small fire is maintained to keep away insect pests, and it is common to see a whole family squatting roundly in smoke that would asphyxiate a white man. A few carry round with them some shells, some baskets for collecting and storing sweet potatoes, and plates of basket and efforts to make the Manguyas, they work for a small exchange consisting of a few large, which is not as good as the other articles.

Although many of the Tarichas spend a considerable part of the forest, he is not really social and especially during the rainy season he seeks the society of his fellows, returning to his hut in some one of the numerous large villages.

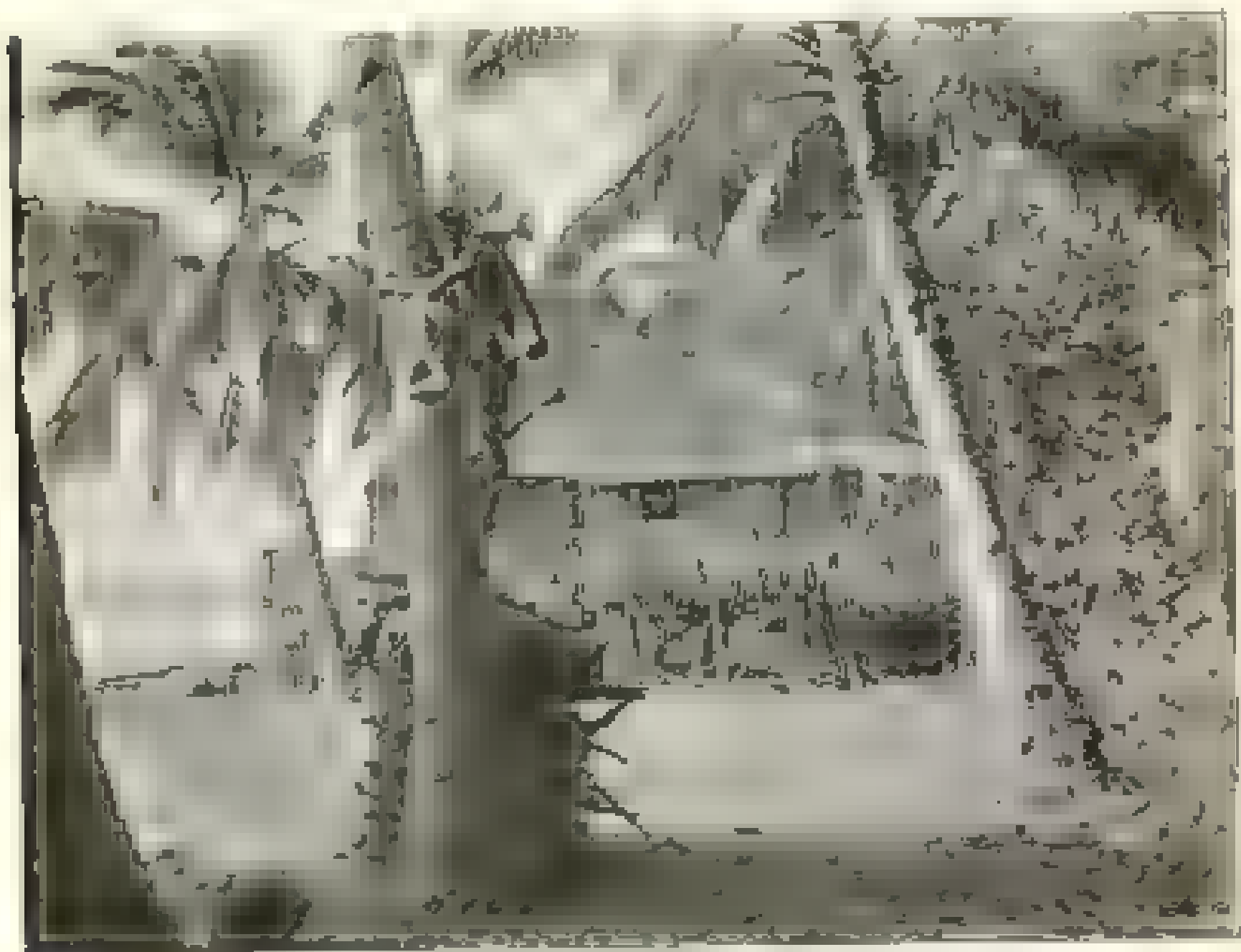
The village houses are built of mud, and are built on a platform, and are built from the use of the oxen. The natives only in their smaller size, and being perched at a much greater elevation above the ground, and often have a good couple working away outside of the hut, and some with a few birds than the others.

In the village near Puerto Prieta there exists a vestige of the old form of local government, a chief, and a council of elders, each village being presided over by a governor, or petty governor, assisted by a "justice of the peace," and a number of or less judges of law. No taxes are levied, and however few but many are imposed on these partially civilized populations of the South, who are trying to gradually accustom them to the yoke, and the hope of eventually bringing them to the

## NOTES ON SOME PRIMITIVE PHILIPPINE TRIBES

density of the forest, and 100 ft to the Philippine native forest  
 \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ foresting area within 100

A little distance from the Spanish town I found the river  
 empty and I stopped. They informed me that "in the  
 early days" they were never allowed to go to the  
 river. I followed the trail to the river and  
 was allowed to proceed. The river was empty.

[illegible]

the truth. Theft is punished by the infliction of a fine equivalent to twice the value of the stolen article. If the culprit is too poor to pay the fine, he is whipped. A murderer is killed by the relatives and friends of his victim. In a case of a battery an injured husband may kill both his wife and her perpetrator, or may not kill the one and not the other. If not considerably injured, he can collect a heavy fine.

A father with marriageable daughters sells a price on them. Whoever wishes to marry one of them must pay the price demanded. Should a father of poor or poorish stock be asked for willing to pay the demanded price, he must himself pay a bribe to the suitor by way of bribe to his injured feelings.

Child marriage seems to be the rule. Women are apparently less numerous than men, and their husbands are much in demand. A curious reversal of this state of affairs exists in the island of Cebu where it is said that more than ninety per cent of the population are women. This remarkable result is said to be due to any abnormality in the birth rate, but rather to the fact that the men are far away as soon as they get large enough. The Tagalog women are well treated and are allowed a considerable amount of personal liberty, but are expected to do their fair share of hard work. It is not unusual for a woman to bathe and go about her estate every other day after hearing a child. The Tagalogs have a secret method of use of medicine of child birth, the nature of which they guard with the most jealous care.

When a death occurs the relatives set a time for the funeral. At this appointed hour the house of the deceased is torn down and the body is carried to the house and placed in the usual funeral position. Songs and dances are broken over the grave to mark it.

The Tagalogs are not so easily sympathized with as the Malays and the Ilokos. The character has been called cold and proud, and is not very generous and kind.

Much might be said in regard to each of the above suggestions, but each has been said so many times that the repetition of the same of life and of the general characteristics of the five primitive savage populations. What has its time of time, we might say in general way. The natives are of the same type as the Malays. They are as a rule extremely good, but have a very bad side to them so long as they are well treated.

They will defend an interesting person, in civilization, to the point where they will fight to the point over the island. They

The following table is for the purpose of showing the results of the work of the committee in the year 1900. It is not intended to show the results of the work of the committee in the year 1901, but only of the year 1900. The results of the work of the committee in the year 1901 will be shown in the next table.



## COMMITTEE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The committee of the Philippine Islands, created by the act of March 3, 1900, has the honor to report to the Senate and the House of Representatives the results of its work during the year 1900. The committee has the honor to report that it has been able to secure the cooperation of the Philippine Islands, and that it has been able to secure the cooperation of the Philippine Islands, and that it has been able to secure the cooperation of the Philippine Islands.

The committee has the honor to report that it has been able to secure the cooperation of the Philippine Islands, and that it has been able to secure the cooperation of the Philippine Islands, and that it has been able to secure the cooperation of the Philippine Islands. The committee has the honor to report that it has been able to secure the cooperation of the Philippine Islands, and that it has been able to secure the cooperation of the Philippine Islands, and that it has been able to secure the cooperation of the Philippine Islands.

a return of \$162,514 are worth of the products of her own coal mines and forests. From the United Kingdom, how-

ever, or about one-half of the value of their exports to that country, France sold to them almost as much as she bought from them, while Germany sold them more than three times as much as she took from them.

The principal articles of export are manna hemp, sugar, copra and tobacco. During the ten years ending January, 1897, the average annual exports of sugar were 31,814,068 pounds, of which the United States took annually an average of 167,414,000 pounds and the United Kingdom an average of 128,145,274 pounds, the United States taking a larger amount than the United Kingdom six years out of ten. The exports of sugar attained their maximum in 1883, when they amounted to

31,814,068 pounds, or 27.7 per cent. In 1897 the total amount exported was 16,578,618 pounds, or 10.1 per cent, and the United States 4,241,842 pounds, or 25.2 per cent.

During the same period of ten years, 1888 to 1897, the total exports of manna hemp averaged 67,807 bales per annum, of which the United Kingdom took an average of 35,467 bales and the United States an average of 20,344 bales, the United Kingdom taking a larger amount than the United States seven years out of ten. The exports of this product reached their maximum in 1897 when they amounted to 85,028 bales, of which the United States took 47,474 bales, or 56.0 per cent, and the United Kingdom 35,182 bales, or 41.

Copra is exported mainly to the countries of Europe, the shipments in 1897 reaching a total of 761,467 pounds. The same year the exports of coal to them amounted to 66,806,325 pounds of which exactly 80 per cent went to the continent of Europe. The coals exported aggregated 116,611,000, of which 81,671,000 went to China and Japan. There were no shipments of coal to the United States, and the coals exported to that country amounted only to 2,251 tons.

The principal exports of the Philippines are rice, cotton, dress goods, and petroleum. Of the exports from Manila to the United States the value of the merchandise was \$1,684,100 and of the French exports for the same year \$1,000,000, while the exports of the United



## THE DISPOSITION OF THE PHILIPPINES

The following report by Mr Charles E. Howe is taken from *The Financial Review* of May 25

At the same time, benefits can accrue to a European nation by providing a more favorable climate which will be of service to us.\* Since we are not able to retain it on a permanent basis, perhaps a policy of conquest of ideas is better. However, and the point is more, we shall not need a policy of the physical. We have an advantage and England has one from it, we are not going to lose from either side and none. What can we do to a power which we, or by what right can they demand that our government even give those things? No, no.

But governments can not ignore problems of health care. The time has come when we take our rightful position among the nations of the world, and especially as the world's largest and most advanced power. One of the great health care problems is the aging of the population. There must be enough resources to take care of the growing number of people who are reaching old age. The health care system must be able to provide the services needed by the elderly. The health care system must be able to provide the services needed by the elderly. The health care system must be able to provide the services needed by the elderly.

What other for a of government will do it even so please you have our own? It may be as I, "What a will do it to the natives of these islands?" I may say "What will do it other nation do with them?" What are we to do with the natives of Hawaii? What of our

It is not true to say that the majority of the population of the United Kingdom have not been told that the world is controlled by the few. They are.

We also have to start with a new format, please for November. We are a small, tight-knit group of people.

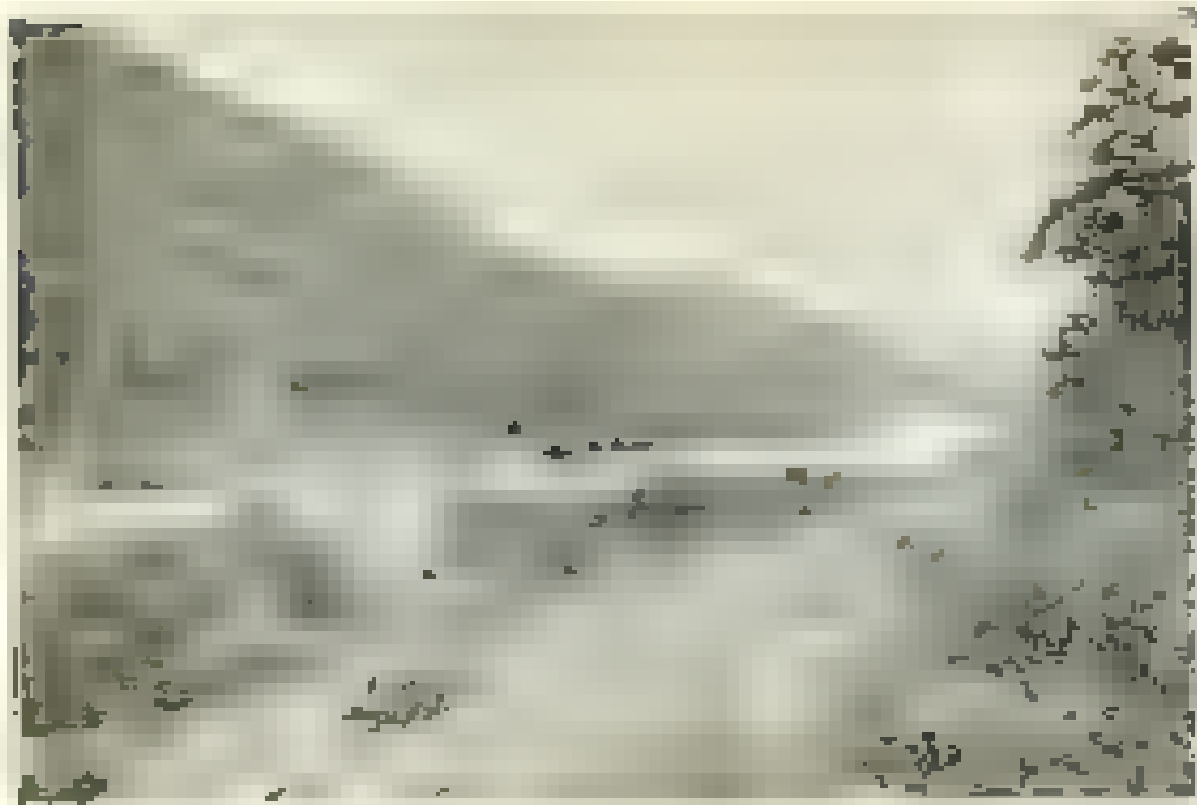
The welfare of our nation has largely in the drawing room of our Union. It is a nation seen in of our and the continent of the far East. We can not hope for a y world of a nation of our manufacturing and we of Europe. From the West had our goods, America, and we are with the world we want a better down growth of time, and we can be a better for our own people. (Continued page 16)

When you think that we were the subject in 1940 of a challenge to the League and League of Nations by a man who was the leading Spanish foreign policy expert, and that in 1945 we were the subject of a challenge to our position of leadership and control of the world of the Americas, and that attached in the development of the United States never have our government a feeling for the cost of the war, etc. I would say we would, respond in a very few years from the entrance to the door and from all our people, our time.

But just as we did a century earlier, we are not alone. Our markets have not closed and our base of suppliers (the United States, as Europe recognized in power politics of the 1930s) has not been the growth of nations. From a world that never had and never handled a world war, we are now together.







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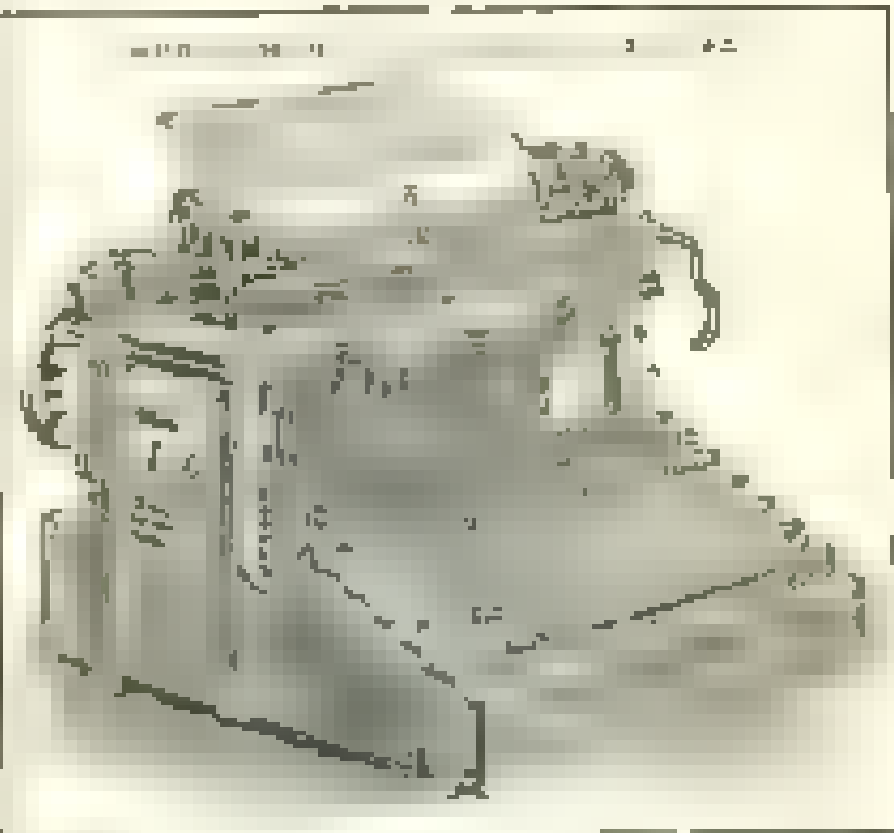
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